For New York and Its Vicinity:

Fair; increasing northerly winds.

VOL. LXIV.-NO. 48.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1896-COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. -THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Except for a paper war of almost unprecedented bitterness between Great Britain and Germany, peace reigns in Europe, and the beating of war drums for the moment has ceased. The national temper of this country was beginning to give way under repeated warnings from the followers of both Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery that England musn't do this and musn't do that because of the danger of war. The idea is beginning to creep into the popular mind that this timid fear of war is itself an invitation to war.

It would be unfair to say that the Armenian agitation is subsiding on account of popular terror inspired by the war bugaboo, but it is undoubtedly dying out and giving place to widespread and hopeless disgust over the whole situon and over the manner in which it is being dealt with by British statesmanship, it will require very genuine alarm to reawaken popular interest in the Eastern situation, but it is generally believed in diplomatic circles that important events in that quarter are close at

Meantime there is evidence that some portion of the anti-Turkish indignation is turning into hatred of Germany. It is true that the chorus of abuse of England by the German press during the past few weeks has been peculiarly virulent and persistent. The reason is not readily apparent, but there is no question that it has significance. The German official policy is becoming daily more antagonistic to Great Britain. The Zanzibar incident is only a trifling indication of this fact. England is now openly accused in the German press of trying to seduce Italy from the Triple Alliance and of endeavoring to turn the new Dual Alliance in anti-German directions. In fact, England has become Germany's

This country is at length giving evidence that Germany's fellings are cordially reciprocated. Even the Times has declared it this week in language as strong as its somewhat heavy dignity permits. The German press replies to-day with a fresh storm of protest. The North German Guartte easily pierces the Times's armor with the sneer that "if the organ of Cecil South Africa it will not have far to seek for the reason why the German press has adopted a less friendly tone toward England."

This war of words is no new thing, but it has reached a point where such outbursts of international bad feeling begin to have serious political significance and effect,

The news comes to-day that the orders to put the Russian land forces at Odessa and other points within striking distance of Constantinople upon a war footing are being obeyed with the greatest energy. It is Ambassadors of the powers are practically suspended. It is understood that the policy of making futile paper protests has been definitely abandoned. It is therefore hoped, if not believed, that the moment is at hand for executing whatever policy or modus vivends the powers have decided upon. Those who protest loudest against intervention now admit that the present régime at Constantinople is in its last days.

The English press now presents daily a vast about the political situation in the United States. Some comes by cable, some by mail, and some from Americans sojourning on this side. There are one or two silver advocates among the British newspaper correspondents in the United States, and they are sending vague warnings of a surprise which will await the world on the morning of Nov. 4. Most of the writers, however, agree that the result of the election is now a foregone conclusion in Mr. Mc-Kinley's favor. English readers seem somewhat puzzled by the contradictory reports, but, on

the whole, have accepted the latter view.

The disappearance of Mr. Moreton Frewen from the public eye as an authority on American political affairs is a source of grateful relief to Americans in London. He started in at the outset of the campaign to prepare the English people for the great triumph of the Bryan party. He went on for a time perpetrating what one writer describes as "a prolonged series of solemn tokes on both sides of the Atlantic." Some of his barefaced absurdities carried their own refutation, but Mr. Thomas G. Shearman took the trouble to expose a few of his grossest misstatements in the Times this week. Here is a brief extract from Mr. Shearman's letter:

"Mr. Frewen recently informed the British public that even Pennsylvania is a doubtful State, while no one doubts that it will give Mc-Kinley more than 200,000 majority. He tells you that lows is conceded by the Republican ommittee to be lost, a canvass showing only 10,000 Democratic bolters to Mr. McKinley, while 30,000 Republican farmer votes are for Mr. Bryan. The truth is that no such concession has been made or dreamed of, and the figures over. are nothing but a literal quotation from a speech of Gen. Weaver, a Populist leader in Iowa, and of no value whatever.

Mr. Frewen goes on to say that the Republican majority in Iowa in 1894 was 4,000 only. It was, in fact, 44,480 over both Democrats and He says the loss of Iowa this year would involve the loss of Senator Allison's sent. Senator Allison was, not long ago, reflected to

serve six years more." London editors are beginning to possess some knowledge of their own about the simplest features of American politics as a result of this truly educational campaign, and it will hardly be passible for Mr. Frewen to impose upon them

his ignorance or misinformation again. There is one excellent sign of the interest in in the steam-hips sailing for America heat week has been taken. The indications are voice in the government of the game. that some of the citizens will lose their votes,

through sheer inability to get passage home behir Edward Clarke's bad break, from the English point of view, with regard to the Venezuela dispute, has irritated his countrymen unsiderably. Most of them agree with what he said, but they blame him severely for

emmarrassing Lord Salisbury's Government" by saying it right out haid as be did. This crime of "embarrassing the Government" by expressing an honest opinion is getting to be something worse than treaton art sportly in some English eyes. Lord Rulebers significant and resigned when he was arged to commet it, and now Sir Edward Clarke a threatened with dire penalties.

As a matter of fact, Sir Edward Clarke said as much and more in January last, when the question was in more than a critical phase. Speaking at a public meeting at Plymouth, he and he saw in the fines a statement that firest Britain would not submit to the arbitration of the claims in British Gulana within the Schomburgs line, and that she would submit to arbitration nothing except what was outside the line. Now, if that were the attitude which this country was going to take we should have

ENGLAND ISN'T SCARED.

BRE THINKS II POSSIBLE TO GO
TOO FAR IN AVOIDING WAR.

But Peace Still Reigns Nave for a Hot
Newspaper Fight Ectween England and
Germany-Europe Tired of Making Fra
Gille Paper Protests to the Porte-Thomas
G. Nicerman Site Bown Hard on Moreton Frewen-England Anxions to Have
the Vengueia Question Settled-Lord
Blookbery's Love for a Boyal MaidenA Big Sprike Language Have the Not then entitled; and although the work between the Shipping Interest and the Workingmen.

Special Cable Depatch to Tik Str.
London, Oct. 17.—Except for a paper war of slimes of condication in making a news tellement, beding the propered of the strength of the marked suppressible to reconstruct the political outlook, these latter influences have not retarded matters any. California dried fruits, first would be impossible to contend that Lord Palmerston was a man to limit lightly territories of, this country, and it was perfectly clear that the line thus marked was the line over which we intended to claim jurisdiction. Nothing had, happened since 1840 which could have were not then entitled; and although it would be impossible to contend that Lord Palmerston was a man to limit lightly territories of, this country, and happened since 1840 which could have the them over which we intended to claim jurisdiction. Nothing had, happened since 1840 which could have were not then entitled; and although it would be impossible to the contend of the devances in grains or the political cultions, these latter influences have in dollars the would be impossible to contend that Lord Palmerston was a man to limit lightly territories of, this country, and happened since 1840 which could have been the contending the politic strength of the Str. London Contend that Lord Palmerston was a man to limit lightly territories of, this country and its produced that the Contending the calculation of the Stockhold of Traic for the bulls on the Chicago Board of Traic for the bulls on the Chicago Board of Traic for the bulls on the Chicago Board of

It may be added that the opinion is now well nigh universal in this country that Lord Salisbury will and should make any concessions in reason necessary to an immediate settlement of

the controversy. A number of English newspapers this week plucked up courage to refer to the romanuc reason for Lord Rosebery's retirement from the leadership of the Liberal party, recently mentioned in THE SUN. The lady's name is not mentioned, because that would involve the risk of incurring royal displeasure. Here is a paragraph now going the rounds of the London provincial press: "It is said that Lord Rosebery approached the Queen, some time ago, to obtain her assent to a marriage which he was anxious to contract. The Queen distinctly declined to give her sanction as long as the noble lord remained an active party politician. There are revived indications of interest in the affair which may suggest that the step just taken is a prelude to another conversation on the delicate subject. It would be impru-dent to say more than this, or to mention the name of the lady in whom her Majesty has taken so deep an interest. The attachment is declared to be of some duration and to be mutual in character as well as within the knowledge of several high-placed personages." Elaborate efforts have been made during the week to obtain an authoritative confirmation or

contradiction of this story, but without success. Poor Apik Oundji Effendi, the Armenian millionaire, whose sad story has been told in THE SUN, went through the farce of a trial in Constantinople at the beginning of this week, It is needless to say that he was found guilty of various high crimes and misdemeanors, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. The evidence of perjured witnesses was held to prove that Apik and the ex-Patriarch Ismirlian conspired with the revolutionary Armenians against the Sultan, Apik, in particular, providing funds. In any proper court of justice the evidence would not have convicted a dog, but it was quite good enough for the Sultan's creatures. The crime and the consequent sentence involve the forfeiture of Rhodes and his accomplices can recollect its his worldly goods, which, of course, was the own attitude at the beginning of the troubles chief object. But Apik, it seems, had the prudence to invest a considerable share of his big fortune abroad, and some of this will be used to obtain a mitigation of his sentence Apik wants it commuted into banishment, and if he succeeds he will come to London, the climate of Turkey being no longer agreeable to

By common consent the question of the Liberal leadership, raised by Lord Rosebery's resignation, has been deferred until the eve of the Parliamentary session. The ingratitude of pol-iticians is once more demonstrated by the raisalso announced from Constantinople that ing of doubt as to Sir William Harcourt's fitness diplomatic relations between the Porte and the to the Rosebery faction. They are going about saying that the man who Intrigued Lord Rosebery out of his place ought to retire with him and leave the way clear for a leader who will unite all sections of the Liberal party, siready in a parious condition, but if to Sir William Harcourt should be denied the place he has fairly won it will simply go to pieces. At the very best the Liberals have about five years of opposition before them, and unless the Tories mixture of information and misinformation make complete fools of themselves, which is not likely as long as the alliance with the Liberal-Unionists continues, the present Govfor the next ten years. Sir William Harcourt will be nearly 80 years old by the end of that period, so that there is plenty of time for ambitious young men to train for the leadership should the veteran be unequal to it.

It looks as though a fight between the shipping interest and the Seamen and Firemen's Union, now merged in federation with the ship dock. and riverside workers, would not be much longer delayed. Both sides appear to be searching for a plausible pretext for opening

grade the royal and abelent game to the level of football, cricket, and baseball, and is therefore to be strenuously resisted by all golfers. It is difficult to see how such degradation would follow, but the feeling referred to is undeniably strong and will have to be reckoned with. Most of the opposition apparently comes from clubs, some of them centuries old, who will not have representation in the proposed council if the scheme recently foreshadowed be carried out. The obvious remeily is to placate such opponents by some politics feit by Americans abroad. Every giving them representation, and, in fact, to make the association give all genuine clubs a

> BUULEVARD ORDINANCE IN FORCE. Trucks Must Keep to the Extreme Outside

and in Single Pite. The Mayor has signed Alderman Olcott's Boulevard resolution. The enforcement of the new ordinance now rests with the police, and new ordinance now resis with the police, and the non-enforcement of it should be received to Police Headquariers. The ordinance provides that all trucks shall pursue their courses is sin-gic file next the right-hand gutter going either way, and that the inner etrip of the Bodievard on both sides of the strip of paraway that divides the thoroughters shall be used ex-clusively by heryclists, light wagons, read wagons, and other pleasure vehicles. The pen-alty for an infraction of this law is \$5.

Forgot His Name and Past Completely, MANKATO, Minn., Oct. 17.- A stranger, well fressed, and having the air of a prosperous business man, called on a physician here yester day to see why he could not recollect his own name, home, and wandering. He came but Mankato en foot Wednesday night, he know not from where, and has lost his value and packetbook. He is evidently an Englishman, by years of age. He thinks he was in Winnipeg recently, and believes he was in some business.

Use Lettuce Cream for the Ship.

speculator on 'Change who knows half the

time where he's at.
Wednesday's fluctuations in wheat bewildered every one. There were few, even among the nervy specialists, that had stood in the pit all day, who were certain at the close of the day that they could correctly interpret the queer experiences they had been through. The querr experiences they had been through. The not been witnessed in many months, trad market opened strong enough to make the best in the active speculative option. December prices that had been reached up to that time. In the first hour of trading there was so vast an over yesterday's close. It was quite eviamount of wheat offered for sale that the price dont, that the market was a self-asser slumped two cents. Let, with all this, and the tive one, depending on no individua fact that the cables brought more selling than buying orders, there was more long wheat sold of manipulation, if any thore has been. For above seventy cents than at any time since the bulge started. With export houses at the sea-board reporting an absence of foreign demand, and that only five cargoes for export had been taken. San Francisco came to the front with prices five a con at higher and reports of large sales for the Orient. A report that Counselman Day alone had taken over 2,000,000 bushels for May had the effect of rallying prices over one cent inside of ten minutes.

"What is the cause of the market's firmness and strength?" is a question asked on all sides. Many old-timers confess that they cannot answer it satisfactorily to themselves.

"I expect to see wheat stay above 70 cents," said John Cudahy. "It is in new ground and will sell higher. Provisions are easier to buy than to sell, as the prices go down too fast when

you try to sell them on the bulges."

Robert Lindblom said: "It seems ridiculous that India merchants should buy wheat in San Francisco and ship it 14,000 miles, instead of buying it cheaper in the Black Sea and shipping it 4,000, particularly as the quality of the wheat from the Black Scals more like the native wheat of India."

"I think Mr. Lindblom is wrong in his reference to the quality of wheat which India wants," said Robert Thorburn, when told what the big broker had said. Mr. Thorburn is a recognized authority on the subject. "India, Australia, and California," he continued, "are the sources of white wheat of the world, and India would naturally do its buying in California. Freights might be cheaper from San Francisco than from the Black Sea, notwithstanding the vast difference in distance." Mr. Thorburn added, however, that he was skeptical about the India engagements at San Francisco. "I think," said P. D. Armour, "that the recent advances in grain have only increased the majorities in those Western States of which Mr. McKinley was sure before. He will carry Illinois by 200,000. Why, his majorities will be simply overwhelming. This, however, is not news to anybody who lives in Chicago. We all feel it and know it, and have known it for some

feel it and know it, and have known it for some time."

Michael Cudahy, head of the great packing firm of Cudahy & Co. has very clear ideas of the situation and has studed it closely.

"McKinley's chances," he said, "have been very materially helped by the advance in farm products. There has been circulated for the past two years among the farmers a theory based on an idea that the small increase in the production of gold in recent years has unfavorably affected the price of farm products. The present rise will go a great way toward refuting that idea, and perhaps farmers will begin to think that the depression of the last four years has been due more to the action of the Linked States Senate in blocking legislation and unsetting the mind of the business community throughout the country. How it will affect general presenting depends on whether the people of the United States declare for sound, honest, business principles and a stable form of government or hot.

"The theorists have started out with the idea

The theorists have stabled or class. The real debtor class is composed of merchants, manufacturers, and carriers. The men representing these interests are almost a unit for aoundmoney. This country may be likened to a very enterprising preperiors business man who is working largely on his own capital. We owe comparatively very little money on the other side, Give us twenty years of good government and we will be a creditor and not a debtor

nation."
Robert Lindblom, already once quoted, is one of the very few silver men on the Chicago Boars of Trade. On this point he said:
"Extraordinary causes are at work this year searching for a plausible pretext for opening fire, and both are preparing in every way for the struggle now regarded as inevitable, and which, as announced in Thir. Suy months ago, will not be confined to this country. The organ of the Federation, the Samen's Chronick, is now published in a half dozen languages, and is said to have proved of immense use in the propaganda in countries where other methods of agitation are forbidden, with the result that the Belgian, Dutch, and German workers are ready to obey any orders from the executive in London.

The Federation has expected to do great things in New York, but, admittedly, their agent sent about six weeks ago has done very little. That agent had \$1,500 in his pocket when he landed, to be used for preliminary expenses, and he has received since then a personal salary of \$50 a week; therefore, there is considerable disappointment at headquarters that he has done so little. He is, however, a man of great ability, well educated, and likely to make things lively as soon as the election is over.

The proposal to form a Golf Association is meeting unexpectedly with vigorous opposition. The impression seems generally to be that the establishment of such a central authority would be the first stage in a process which would degrate the royal and ancient game to the level of football, crisked and heady is there.

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The proposal to form a Golf Assoc

earnings."
M. Seizof Seiz, Schwab & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, aid: "It is a well-known fact that the advance in grain has been beneficial to the entire. West, where most of the grain is produced. Our farmers have suffered greatly from the unprecedeneatty low prices they have re-ceived for over a year. In most instances it has not paid the farmer. He has just made a ceived for over a year. In most instances it has not paid the farmer. He has just made a living; so far as making money was concerned, he could not do it; it was entirely out of the question. The mere fact of this advance in price has put new life into them; it helps that moth, and we are glad of it. And still the price is such that even now it places no hard ship on those who are compelled to figure close on fixing expenses. As far as the political outlook is concerned, we believe that this county will go for McKinley by over 50,000 majority."

J. E. Scott of the wholesale dry goods firm of Carson, Price, Scott & Co. said: "We have never had a season when orders were more numerous than they are now, though they have often been larger. The big advance in the grain list has been most encouraging in its effect throughout the entire trade, and small orders are as a result -pringing up like mushrooms from all over the West. The farmers have sold pair of their grain, and are paying some of their oils. This is making the merchants feel good, and they are beginning to buy."

W. H. McClintoux, trade editor of the Northwotern Linguistical, who is in very close touch with the entire lumber interest, said: "The effect of the grain advance has been extremely encouraging to all branches of the lumber business. It has already increased the said of coarse lumber everywhere. Farmers are buying immense quantifies of lumber for cribbing corn, and have been marketing a part of their corn so as to pay for it. I should say that aggregate sales of lumber lane increased for the irs. half of dicioler fully 30 per cent. over that of September. The increase for the moth will be

sales of lumber have increased for the firs, half of October fully 30 per cent, over that of September. The locraise for the month will be even greater than this."

Though there has been no recent material improvement in the fron, the steel, or the hadrware trade, there has been an advance in pig ron, due to the purchases of speculators and manufacturers who are bent on anticipating the general improvement in prices and business which the other branches predict will follow Mr. McKlinley's election, a result which most local interests consider is now assured.

Wholesale gracers have already begun to feel the coming increase of confidence in advances of prices on many stricks. Though these indecased prices are mainly due to special causes

RUNAWAY WHEAT MARKET.

Chiengo Traders in a Frenzy of Buying-

Great Rise Since September. CHICAGO, Oct. 17.-Such a wild opening to the wheat market as took place this morning ha being at an advance of from 15gc, to 15gc or clique for help and going beyond the contro eign influences and crop deficiencles rule the sit nation. Prices in English markets continued t rise, this morning's Liverpool cable quoting 24 advance, which is equivalent to double the gai of yesterday. San Francisco reported no abate ment in strength at that place.

The trade this morning was broad and com-prehensive, embracing all classes of operators. Of such vast proportions was the business tha it was impossible to credit any broker or com mission house with distinction. Scalpers, professionals, and outsiders all wanted wheat with out regard to price. Fow had the hardinood to esponse the bear side, and any that did quickly

changed front and covered. During the last half hour the market becam a runaway affair, everybody buying and bidding for wheat and rushing prices up from 74%c. to 76%c, for December. The frenzy lasted until the close, which was at a recession from the outside, but with a net gain for the day of 3%c. Closing Berlin showed an advance of 416 marks at that place, and reports of additional sales at San Francisco for shipment to India appeared to be the final stimulants in to-day's market, although the speculative world seems to have become bullish without special items of news.

The coarse grains were helped along by the rapid bulge of wheat, but there was an absence of turmoil and excitement in the pits where they were traded it. May corn closed ic, higher than yesterday, and May oats \$50, higher.

The total advance in wheat since the greant boom was begun early in September has been upward of 20 cents a bushel.

FURTHER ADVANCEIN CALIFORNIA

December Wheat Gors Up to \$1,50 and May Wheat to \$1,51 5-8 Per Cental, SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.-The bulls again made things lively on the Produce Exchange to-day when they forced December wheat up to \$1.50 and May wheat to \$1.51% per cental. Neither option could be held at these figures. but the fact that the price was advanced over nine cents in a half day, led experts to predict that next week will see a greater rise than the

week which is just ended. The Exchange was only open for the morning session to-day, but the volume of pusiness was heavy, amounting to 202,000 centals. The power of the bull clique was proved at the opening to-day when they actually started December at Bly cents above yesterday's closing price and May at 9 cents above. December closed at \$1.48% and May at \$1.48%. From all reports received here the market seems secure and the big operators are in a fair way to clean up

fortunes. The result to California of this great advance in wheat is very important. Already it has in-Liberal-Unionists continues, the present Government is more than likely to remain in power for the next ten years. Sir William Harcourt "The theorists have started out with the idea Josquin and Sacramento valleys to close continues."

duced several large lesses of land in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys to close contracts for next season. Had the advance not come the accease of wheat sown in California this fall would have been the smallest on record, as there was no money in growing wheat at less than \$1 per cental.

There is an important political argument in this sharp advance of wheat, as it has completely shattered the theory that the value of an ounce of fine silver, with the mints closed against free woinage of the white metal. Every one now sees that there is nothing in the coincidence. Wheat and silver have parted company, the former going up and the latter going down. The change has come just in time to have an important hearing on the pending Presidential election. Farmers who have been inclined to give Bryan their votes under the belief that the theory selvocated by him would improve their linancial condition are now convinced that the help they need must come from a different source. In fact relief has already come, and Bryan is still a long way from the Presidential chair.

EDITOR LLOYD ON THE CAMPAIGN.

He Doesn't Want to Take Sides, but Hat Found Only Gold Men. CHICAGO, Oct. 17. Thomas Lloyd, editor of the London Statist, arrived in the city yesterday. Mr. Lloyd said of his visit:

So far as my observation goes, I found everybody with whom I came in contact in New York for sound money. I have seen many bankers, merchants, and newspaper men, and talked to every one I met. I he-itate to utter the opinion I have formed, because some of your writers and speakers are always complaining that British gold has so much to do with the country. That being so i, who am not a citizen of the United States, have no business to take sides in the issue presented. I am trying to get at the men who look to my paper the truth, more as

men wan look to my paper the truth, more as information than as my own opinion.

"For one thing, I find practically all the papers are for sound money. It seems to me that in a great city like Chicago, where the papers are all one way, it is reasonable to assume the reading public is all one way also.

"The feeling in England and Ireland is most intensely friendly to the United States. We have prosperity under gold, and we don't see why it should not be good for other people as well. You'll kindly remember that when I give you the opinion about England I show no wish to meddle in your affairs, it is simply a desire of people who have the best welfare of the country at thought and have invested money in the United States to see it prosperous and remainerative.

. Lio) d will be in the country at election

PULLED UNDER CAR WHEELS. Little Hugh Murtin's Whip Lash Caught

Fast in the Truck. PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 17,-Hugh Martin, aged 7, of 179 Spring street, was playing on the Lackawanna switch, near Peach street, this aftermoon, while an engine was sidetracking cars by a flying switch. The boy had a whip, and when a car came along he lashed at it. The lash caught in the truck and the boy was pulled forward under the wheels and killed.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

It Is Again Asserted in England That Solution Will Sonn Be Bracked. Lundon, Oct. 17.-The Speaker reasserts that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, will be the bearer of instructions from the Foreign Office which will seen ea favorable solution of the Venezuelan frontier difficulty.

No Matter Who's Elected !! The propie's choice will always be filter's Expectorant as the only certain cure for a cough or cold, crosp, bronchins, or pneumonia.—Adv.

Montreal Train, via Adirondack hountains, leaves Grand Central Station daily at 6:00 P. M. Get dinner on the Dising Car. Adv.

REGISTRATION IS 331,177.

INCREASE ABOUT 21,500 OVER 1892-BROOKLYN ENROLLS 207,333.

The Vote in This City Likely to Be 305,. 600-Heavy Gains in the Up-town Districts - Brooklyn, "a City of Homes," Ahead of Us in Proportion to Population,

against 309,691 in 1892, an increase of 21,476. Comparison with the registration last year, when the Assembly district boundaries the same, shows immensely heavier gains in | follows: the up-town districts than elsewhere. The prophets will get out their pencils to-day and begin ciphering on the vote.

In 1895 1014 per cent, of the voters who registered failed to vote effectively (some of them voted defective ballots); in 1894, 1236 per cent.; in 1892, 8 per cent.; and in 1888, when defective ballots were not abundant, 4 per cent. In case 8 per cent. fail to vote this rear the total vote will be about 305,000. Here are the figures:

/894.	1794	(891,	1194.	rant.	1000.
Assem. ! our		Four	Four	Four	Four
Dis. Lay.	Days.	Days.	I ays.	Divus.	Days.
1 985	0.778	0.104	8.130	9.297	7.455
2 1,690	7,064	6.967	10,729	12.780	8.088
3 1,506	8,646	7.819	8,400	0,308	N.309
4 1,288	6,180	7.354	7.717	H. 281	10.259
D 1.287	8.905	7,419	8,1/46	9,569	7.913
6 1,598	9.152	8.089	10,001	10.531	0.839
7 1,496	U.HHB	8.079	12.084	18,484	10,699
8 884	5,597	4.9.8	12,519	18.870	0.918
9 1.511	9,491	N.058	12,001	11,628	11.140
10 1,816		7.638	10,540	11,176	11.397
11 1.287	7.037	6,023	8.740	9.400	8.023
12 1.000	7,044	6.531	0.004	0.212	9.177
13 1.107		0,029	10,698	11,139	10.882
14 1.357	8,777	7.017	10,080	10,405	7.654
	7,017	7,046	9,937	10,044	7.004
16 1.296	8,951	7.595	10,768	11.150	18,058
	8.024		6.617		
	5,024	7,097		8,536	15.251
	8,696	7,880	9,126	н, 90н	10,904
19 1.546	19,177	W.855	10,036	10,171	22,027
20 1.474	25,915	10.331	7,549	7,601	11.459
			0.925	9,842	10.1:55
22 1 409	H.784	8.051	H.617	5,044	55 1105
23 1.508		9,800	14,317	11,669	24,275
24 1,268	8,112	6,004	10,221	U.44H	18,513
25 1.424		7.817	9,649	8,744	*****
96 976		6 304	13.057	12,472	*****
27 1,132	8,875	6,612	14.418	18,430	******
28 1.100	H,874	7,420	11,860	10,040	*****
29 1.246	10,448	8,376	11.847	10,100	
30 1.480	10.911	B.748	8,441	7,782	*****
81 1.447		9,587		40.00	******
52 1.691		8,510	*****	*****	*****
83 1.336		8.069	*****	*****	*****
84 9.897	15,476	19,838	*****	******	*****
35 W. 685		18,505	*****	******	*****
A. D., 627	3,825	2,672	*****	*****	*****
Total 49 435		4-4	BOH HOR	800 691	986 519

.... 251,275 270,180 284,984 274,789 *Omitting defective ballots.

REGISTRATION IN BROOKLYN. Completed Enrollment \$67,233-Last Day

The registration of voters in Brooklyn yesterday footed up 29,601, making the grand total for the four days 207,333, which is over 13,000 in excess of any previous record. The enrollment for the corresponding days in the two preceding years was: In 1895, 27,692; in 1894,

22,891. No fair comparison with the fourth day's registration in 1893 and 1892 can be made, as one of the four county towns had yet been annexed in those years, the city proper then comprising only the first twenty-eight wards. The fourth day's registration in these was 25,645 in 1893 and 15,669 in 1892.

The city of Brooklyn and county of Kings now cover exactly the same territory, the Flatbush, New Utrecht, Gravesend, and Flatlands ousn. New Utrecht, Gravessend, and Flatlands districts, being known as the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second wards, respectively.

The year 1893 marked the downfall of John Y. McKane at Gravessend, and a giance at the tables below will show just about the extert of the fraudulent registration in the town during his régime.

the fraudulent registration in the town during his régime.

When this is deducted from the total figures of 1803 and 1892, it will be seen that the total registration in the entire county in the former year should really be placed at about 191,000, and in the latier at not much over 189,000.

The highest legitimals registration previous to this year was therefore in 1894, when the figures were 192,500. This year's enrollment exceeds that by nearly 15,000.

This table gives the total registration by wards for this year and the four corresponding years:

ì	Ward	4110.	1827	74622	7997	1697.
I	First	4 HH3	4,221	4,7355	4.855	4.748
١	Second	1.799	1.674	1 873	2.497	1.00/5
ĺ	Third	4.0 10	3,551	8 W.W	4.1.19	4 10 1 10
ī	Fourth	3,111	2,716	3.011	2.907	3. UN6
ı	Fifth	25,6547	3,446	8.798	8.817	8.865
I	NIATO	7.512	7,045	7.6.55	5.165	7.074
ŧ	Beveuth	8,413	7,095	5.234	H.155	8,417
ł	Etchth	8.085	n,aya	6.853	6,144	6.44%
1	Sinth	14,0190	7.9.0	7.454	7.504	7,174
1	Tenth	7,456	7,478	7.894	6.351	7,759
1	Elev. mth	0.029	4,000	4,900	4,471	5.265
ł	Twelfth	5,200	5,457	5.83%	0.044	5,400
ı	Thirteenth	6.544	4.997	5.044	D,vso.	5.521
ł	Fourteenth	4,467	4.764	5.130	0.294	5.523
ŧ	Fifteenth	6.007	6,679	5,756	0.747	5.1149
ĺ	Sixteenth	6.952	6,250	0.708	6.443	7.433
1	Beventeenth.	10,080	8.020	9,191	H.714#	6.552
Ī	Eighteenth	3,821	33,450	8,657	8.414	8,573
ı	Nineteenth	7,510	4CH28	7,178	6,785	7,437
ı	Twentieth	6,507	0.192	0.615	6, 71	5,543
ł	Twenty first.	11,200	9.792	10,831	P,979	10.064
ı	Twenty . cd	14,121	10,459	10,572	10,150	10,120
ı	Twenty third	15 040	11,414	12,130	11,000	11.823
١	Twenty-frth	4,527	4.375	4.4.65	4 041	8,874
ł	Twenty fifth	34,7,16	7,488	7.823	6.978	6,954
ĺ	Tw'my sixth	0.513	7.958	B.122	7.566	7.130
1	Thir sev nih	0,043	0.611	0.000	D. 121	5.495
i	T'nty etc! th.	15 980	10,077	10,465 2,983	N, HOS	3,691
1	Tenty minth.	3,549	2,647	2,088		
1	Thirtleth	3.961	1.004	2,030	8,066 6,215	4,190
ł	Thirty heat .	2.122	1,214	1.105	1.250	
١	Thirty-sec'd.	1,195	1,214	1,100	1,250	1,050
ı	Total	207,303	183,824	192,506	194.129	199,054

Total registration 1896... Total re tatration 1895... Total registration 1894... Total registration 1892... Total registration 1892...

Total registration 1902.

The vote for President in 1802 was: Cleveland, 100,151; Harrison, 70,785; Cleveland plurality, 29,306. For the past four years there has been a steady decline in the Democratic vote and for the sast three years the Republicans have been in almost complete control of the city and county Governments. The registration figures this year clearly indicate another sweeping Republican victory and the first defeat of the Democracy in Kings county in a Presidential vest. Presidential year.

Registration in Long Island City-Did Gleason Register?

The total registration in Long Island City was e.s.15, an increase of 389 over last year. Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason lives in the First Elec-tion district of the First ward. At the close of the registration last hight the inespectors of that district said that Mr. Gleason had failed to register. 8,413, an increase of 389 over last year. Mayor

New Haven's Increase ta Registration. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17 .- Registration has closed in this city with a total of 4,845 nev voters. The largest increase is in the doubtful wards of the city. The new voters include more Italians and ituesian Jews than ever registered before in an election in this city.

Pull Registration in Saratoga County. SARATOGA, Oct. 17 .- Returns from the various towns in Saratoga county show a total registration of 14.721, or nearly every voter. In this village the registration is greatly in excess of the total vote cast last year.

Albany's Registration Increased. ALBANY, Oct. 17.-The total registration for Albany city is 24.606. The total for 1895 was 23,40°, a gain of 1,114 for this year. The total registration for Albany city in 1892 was 23,509. The gain this year over 1892 is 1,037.

Registration Up the State. Newburgh, 6,096, as against 5,824 two years

Poughkeepsle, 6,174, an increase of 313 over 892 and of 685 over last year. Sp2 and of obs over last year.
Auburn, 6,478, an increase of 381 over 1894,
and 529 over 1892.
Middetown, 3,500, against 3,179 in 1894.
Hinghanton, 0,564, a gain of 501 over 1892.
Litea, 12,341, an increase of 838 over last

Killed in a Quarrel Over the Elections. James Conner, 23 years old, a laborer, of 406 East Twentieth street, died at Believus Hos-pital last evening of a fracture of the skuil. At i o'clock on Saturday morning Connor was discussing politics with James Kigrnan of Twenty-first street and First syenue. A fight sneued, which ended in Connor being thrown to the ground, receiving the injuries which caused his death. The police are looking for Kiernan.

HANNA NAMES A "FLAG DAY." Suggests That Sound-money Men Display Old Glory Generally on Oct. 31.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 .- Chairman Mark Hanna, on behalf of the Republican National Commit tee, issued a brief address to Republican voters to-day suggesting the observance of Saturday, Oct, 31, as "flag day." The Stars and Stripes have played an important part in the sound-money campaign. Oct. 31 is the last Saturday before the election, and Chairman Hanna be The total registration in this city is 331,177, lieves a grand display of Old Glory will be a fitting climax to the great battle which he is assured will prove a Republican victory three days later. Chairman Hanna's address is as

> "The American flag has been in the present campaign the emblem and insignia of national honor. Its influence has been for great good in the cause of the peo ple. Its display in many places has been potent in the advancement of the country's battle for the maintenance of its honor at home and abroad. I therefore suggest that on Saturday, Oct. 31, all who intend to vote on Nov. 3 for the preservation of our national honor, or sound money and the advancement of our peopie's interest and general prosperity, display the national colors at their homes, their places of business, and wherever they may be seen, in order that voters whose bearts are for their country may be strengthened in their purpose, and those who are undetermined may more patriotically and intelligently conclude how best to perform their duty as citizens."

It is further suggested at the headquarters of the Republican National Committee that State. county, and city committees and clubs supporting sound money and the nation's integrity on courage the display of the national flag on the last Saturday in the campaign in every part of the country, especially at the residences of those in favor of good money and good Government.

TWO BRYAN PLATFORMS FELT. Others to Be Brneed Up, but One Will Fall on Nov. S.

Owosso, Mich., Oct. 17.-While Justin R. Whiting, Democratic silver candidate for Lieutenaut-Governor of Michigan, who is accompanying Mr. Bryan through this State, was speak-ing in the Auditorium at Lansing last night, just after Mr. Bryan had left, the platform collapsed, carrying Mr. Whiting and twenty-five others with it. A few bruises summed up the injuries sustained, but when those accompany. ing Mr. Bryan heard of the affair this morning it was decided, in view of the fact that it was the second accident of the kind yesterday, to have future danger obviated in some way.

John W. Tomlinson of Alabama, member of the National Advisory Committee, accordingly sent the following telegram to Daniel McConville, Chairman of the Committee on Speakers at the headquarters of the National Committee in Chicago:

"Two platforms fell yesterday. Urge local committees to use more care."

CITY BONDS OFFERED ARROAD. Comptroller Fitch Commends Our Gold 3 1-2s to Foreign Investors,

Comptroller Fitch is anxious that the next sale of city 35g per cent, gold bonds shall be a success. He has addressed circular letters to all the large banks and the most prominent bankers of London, Paris, Berlin, and Frankfort-on-the-Main, asking them to consider this city's securities among their future invest-With these letters the Comptroller sent a statement of the city's financial condiion, its prospects, and a general idea of just how valuable our securities are. Then, too, he hes authorized an advertisement of the sale in the German, French, and English newspapers. This is the first time that such action has been taken by any of our Comptrollers. There are \$16,000,000 of the bonds to sell.

BHE BWAM THE CANAL.

A 16-year-old Girl's Escape from a Stranger Who Attacked Her. BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 17.-The police learned this morning that Miss Francis O'Neill,

the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Mary O'Neill, had been attacked last night by an unknown man in fiel eville avenue. It was shortly street to visit a friend who is a nurse in the family of E. C. Tillard in Beileville avenue and Walnut street. The was walking rapidly, and as she crossed the Morris Canal bridge, in Helieville avenue, a man approached from the opposite direction. As the girl was about to pass him he said

"Excuse me, my dear, I want to speak to you."
Without noticing the man Miss O'Neill quickened her steps, but he caught hold of her cape ened her stein, but he caught hold of her cape and detained her.

He then threw his right arm about her walst, and with his left hand he grasped her by the throat, saying at the same time: "Make a noise and I'll kill you." He tried to throw her to the ground, but the girl fought with desperation. He finally picked her up in his arms, and despite her struggles carried her down the embankment to the towpath of the canal and thence under the bridge.

"I tried to get a hat pin from my hat," said the girl in relating her experience, "and if I had succeeded I would have jabbed it into his open."

Miss O'Neill continued the fight under the Miss O'Neill continued the fight under the bridge and used her hands and sails to good purpose. While the man was trying to throw her down she broke from his grasp and sprang into the canal. The man did not follow, but ran away, apparently supposing she would be drowned.

ran away, apparently supposing she would be drowned.

About an hour later, as near as can be learned, Philip Gabs and Alexander Drew, while crossing the bridge, heard mouns nearly under the bridge. Upon investigation they found Miss O'Neill lying on the coposite bank of the canal, which she had managed to struggle across to escape her assailant. The girl was weak and in a fainting condition. She was taken to the residence of Mrs. Waldron, near by, where she recovered sufficiently to tell her story.

Miss O'Neill is confined to her home by the shock to her nerves, but no serious results are anticipated. The girl is very pretty. She is large and strong for hierage. A number of citizens searched the neighborhood for the assailant, and the police are trying to get on his trail. Miss O'Neill has given the police a pretty close description of him.

CABLE CAR WRECKS CAB.

Knocked It 20 Feet at Dead Man's Curve - Driver Stunned, Passengers Cat. Cable car 158 of the Broadwar line bowled around Dead Man's Curve at Fourteenth street on its way up town last hight shortly before 8 o'clock. A hausom cab containing two men and driven by George Griffin was crossing the George turned toward him and madea bow. and driven by George Griffin was crossing the tracks opposite the Lincoln statue. The car hit the cab, knocked it twenty feet, and completely demolished it.

The driver fell on the pavement beneath the wreckage. He was dog out by a dozen men who had witnessed the accident. The cab passengers climbed out of the wreck with their ciching torn and their faces and hands cut. They refused to give their names, and were driven away in another cab.

Driver tiriffin was unconscious. A doctor brought him to. Friends put him in a cab, and he was driven to his home at 150 West Tenth attreet.

George turned toward him and mades bow.

CHERNS FOR THE GHEATEST MAN THAT EVER CHERNS FOR THE GREATEST MAN THAT EVER CHERNS FOR T

street.

The cab horse had escaped injury, and was driven to the stables of A. Markert & Co., at Thirty-finith street and Sixth avenue, owners of the wrecked cab.
Charlos Brewer, the gripman of the car, who lives at 128 West Ninety-sixth street, was arrested.

The cable car headlight was smashed in the collision and the front platform of the car hadly damaged. A dozen passengers in the car were shaken up.

A \$150.000 Myth and a \$500 Bet. A myth about a Montana millionaire with

\$250,000 to put on Bryan at 1 to 3 was related at Tammany Hall yesterday. The millionaire at Tammany Hall yesterday. The millionaire and the \$250,000 were not to be found at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Second National Bank, where the myth located them.

A real election but was made yesterday, It was \$600 even offered by J. M. Brady that Mc-Kinley will carry this city by 40,000 and accepted by Capt. Thomas I. Madge. J. G. O'Keefe was the stakeholder. The bet was made at the Hoffman House.

"Time is the measure of business as money laiof wares." If this quotation is true you save both if you buy cuffs with the trade mark it. & W.-Adu.

ANARCHY HAILS ALTGELD.

DISCIPLES OF MOST JOIN TAM-MANY IN WELCOMING MIM.

Some Excert Him to the Platform and Cheer Him as He Assails Our Courts, White Others in the Street Apply Sin Doctrine by Attacking the Cable Care,

John Pardon Altgeld, chief of the half desen men who made the Boy Orator possible at the Chicago Convention, pardoner of Anarchiets, boss defier of Federal authority, and chief assailant of the Supreme Court of the United States, defended himself last night before a New York audience in Cooper Union. It was a Cooper Union audience, with more than usual of the Anarchist element. It gave Altgeld a reception whose enthusiasm certainly must have tickled a man of his make-up.

Aligeld has been repudiated in the last week by almost all Popocrats of reputation in the city. They have said that they had nothing to do with bringing him here. They have said that they opposed his coming. They have said that they had no sympathy with him or hie creed, yet last night he was surrounded on the platform by the leaders of the Popocratic party here. Schraub, who was picked out by the Popocratic State bosses for a Popocratic State sacrifice, presided at the meeting.

POPOCRATS AND ANABCHISTS GATHER.

Cooper Union crowds gather early. This crowd was no exception. At 6:30 the street on the upper side of the big building was filled with people. The 200 policemen that Acting Inspector O'Keefs had on hand had all they could do to manage the people. At 6:45 the doors of the main hall were opened, and in twenty minutes there was not a vacant seat inside, and the corridors and the alsles were filled.

For a while there was quiet, and then the people began amusing themselves. They started out with three great growns for THE SUN. which were proposed by a fat man who wore a red flannel shirt, and then there were cheers for Altgeld, for Seltzer, for Ben Tucker, for Gas house Burns, for John Swinton, and a host of others.

There were cries of "What's the matter with Hanna?" Hisses and groans greeted those cries. There were hisses and groans for McKinley, for Black, and others. The cheering and the hiss-ing alternated with the nusic of a band has seemed to know every air except the patriotic ones. The platform filled up early, too. The chief decorations of the hall were over this platform.

There were two pictures of Altgeld on the gridiron of two bannerettes. There was a chromo of the Boy Orator. It was in colors, It hung directly back of the speakers' stand, and immediately over it was an American eagle. apparently in the act of swooping down upon it

PICTURES OF THE POPOCRATIC TWINS.

Henry George came in at about 8 o'clock. He was the first man there whom everybody knew. and he got a reception that must have reminded him of the receptions he used to get when he was running for Mayor of this city, and when he had just the class of people supporting him that gathered in the big hall. He took a seas near the edge of the platform.

The whole crowd stood up and cheered and howled at him and waved little flags. He got up and bowes. That didn't satisfy the crowd. He got up and bowed again. There were cries of "Speech! Speech!" For a long time he reslated, but finally he consented to answer the calls. Standing with one elbow on the speakers' stand he said:

"I have come over nearly half the continent not to speak, but to listen."
"Bully boy!" howled half a dozen. Mr. George shook his head and held up his

hand for silence. "I have come," he said, "to listen to Gov. Altgeld, a man whom I believe to be the strongest man in his own great State."
"You bet he is," yelled the crowd.

ALTGELD COMES WITH HIS PHIENDS.

"When I was in Illinois," went on Mr. George: "it was during the Chicago Convention; I was much struck with the strength of Gov. Altweld. I met a man who hated him, and yet when I asked him how Illinois was going he answered: 'Illino's is going as Gov. Altgeld says it will.' At just this moment the band struck up, and

there was a great commotion on the back of the stage. Altgeld had arrived. John P. Aitgeld has been declared to be the most dangerous man in the whole country. In his own town his speech has been said to have the insidiousness of sewer gas, the dangerous qualities of which are not easy to detect, spreadqualities of which are not easy to detect, spreading distemper among all who come in contacts withit. In Chicago Altreid may be adangerous man; but he was not dangerous last night, nor could be be in the company in which he was. As the crowd on the rear of the platform separated he was seen, flanked on the one hand by John C. Sheeban, formerly of Buffalo, and Martin, the ex-lookout for Hankins's fare bank, while behind him marched Sinjin, Selizer, and Schraub, the three clowns of the campaign. No man could be dangerous in such company, for the people know them.

WITH HIS ANARCHISTS.

WITH HIS ANABCRISTS. Surrounding this party there was an interesting crowd. Chief among those in it was John Feleraband, the boss boycotter of the town. There were Gashouse Burns, Mirabeau L. Towns, Henry Masss, Anarchist, Harry White, Anarchist, Edward G. Burke, Anarchist, Cito Kompner, and some lifty others. There were also Danforth and Trueman of the Popografic State Committee, who seemed to enjoy their company.

also Danforth and Trueman of the Popocratic State Committee, who seemed to enjoy their company.

As the party, headed by Altgeld, Sheehan, and the former fare bank lookout, stepped onto the stage the audience rose as one person, and the shout that went up oould have been heard a mile if it hadn't been held within the four wails of the building. Aliged looked pleased, Sinjun, Seltzer, and Schraub grinned. Danforth and Trueman looked a bit schamed. Sheehan and Martin looked stolid. The yell was long drawn out.

It increased in volume and fell away and increased again. There were frenzied ones in the crowd. They leaned up in the air, awung their arms about their heads, and shrieked for fully half arminute. The Illinois wonder stood still. Then he howed to the right and to the left, and then sat down. Jimmy Oliver, the sage of Paradise Park, grabbed his coat and hat. Sinjun made for a seat on the edge of the platform. Sheehan got one of two seats away from him. Schaub and Danforth to a chairs on each side of Altgeld. All this time lienry George, whose speech had been interrupted, maintained his place at the speakers table.

The yell died out when Altgeld sat down.

Whether he meant Altgeld or George or Selizer, who at that moment turned and bowed, notedy but himself knew. But three cheers were given, and another man, leaping on his chair, bawled for three cheers for Henry George, and they were given, too.

There were some men on the platform when all this cheering was done who seemed to wish they were not there. They were anxious to conceal their identity. One man said he was a United States flower ment official and he was a fraid of heliog his job.

Another man, whose name and face were well known, told the reporter that he was Teddy O'Relly, who he wasn't. Near him was a man who said: "For fied's sake don't print my name. I can't afford it."

There was a little fat Dutchman, who, like them, will be unknown to fame, because he wouldn't give his name, although he took Dart in the meeting and introduced Schraub. Schraub's greeting was like Henry George's. Nobely in the crowd knew him.

Frohably not a hundred had ever seen him before, but the little Butchman did not forget to announce him as the candidate for Lieutenant-Gover, or, Schraub struck an ajitude as the crowd cheered. He let his head fail, after the manner of the heavy villan in the play, and then he spoke for about afteen minutes.

SCHEAUS SOARS AND SOARS.

Mr. Schraub said:
"It has been herelded abroad through the land that the great city of New York, the centre of American civilization. Democratic from